

POETRY.

THE BOAT OF LIFE.

BY T. MOORE.

Let's take this world as some wide scene,
Through which in frail but buoyant boat,
With skies now rude, and now serene,
Together thou and I must float.
Beholding on either shore,
Bright spots where we should love to stay,
But Time plies swift his flying oar,
And on we speed—away, away!
Should chill winds and rain come on,
We'll raise our awning 'gainst the shower,
Sit closer till the storm is gone,
And smiling wait a sunnier hour.
And if that sunnier hour should shine,
We'll know its brightness cannot stay,
And, happy while 'tis thine and mine,
Complain not 'tis that fades away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARRIAGE OF MR. JOHN BEEDLE.

All who have heretofore read the "Sleigh Ride" and "the Counting," will need no further recommendation of the following, than to be informed that it is from the same gifted pen.
From the Portland Advertiser.
Since I came out in print about my sleigh riding, and frolicking and courting, I have entered into the matrimonial state, and left off dabbling in the newspapers. For a married man has character to take care of. But folks tease and torment me so much, to let 'em know the particulars about my marriage, that I don't know but I had as good's set down once for all, and tell the rest of my experience.

CHAPTER III.

The Marriage of Mr. John Beedle.

When I left off my second Chapter, I believe I was spunking up to Sally Jones like all vengeance, and threatening to give her the butt end of my sentiments; wasn't I? Well, I was good as my word. The next Sabbath day, I went right to work, after meeting, upon the outer man, as Deacon Carpenter says, and by sundown, things looked about right. I say nothing; but when I stood up to the glass, to finish, and sort of titivate the hair and whiskers and so forth—I saw a little fellow there, that looked wicked. And says I, if Sally Jones knows which side her bread is buttered—but no matter, she shan't say, I didn't give her a chance.

Well I went over to the Squire's pretty well satisfied in my mind; so, after fluttering and crowing about her a little while, I up and shew the cloven foot.—"Sally, says I, 'will you take me for better or worse?'"

"This put her to considering, and I gave a flourish about the room, and cut a carley-cue with my right foot. As much as to say—'take your own time.'"

At last, says she, 'I'd as live have you as any body in the world, John, but—I declare—I can't.'"

"You can't lie; and why?'"

"Cause."

"Cause what?'"

"Cause I can't—and that's enough. I would in a minute, John, but only for one reason; and that I am afraid to tell ye."

"Poh, poh," says I, 'don't be bashful; if there's only one stump in the way, I guess here's a fellow—'

"Well then, look toher way, John, I can't speak if you look at me."

"O yes—there, now's your time," says I, with a flirt.

"The reason is—Joe Bowers, the stage driver. Now, you shan't tell nobody, John, will ye?"

"Who would have thought this of Sally Jones!"

It seemed to me, the very old Boy had got into the women. They fairly put me to the nonplush. All this time, my popularity with the ladies was amazing. To see them fluttering and soft soaping me all over, you would have sworn I had nothing to do but to pick and choose. I had as much gallantry to do as I wanted, every where; and for politeness and gentility I never turned my back to no man. Then, they were so thick and familiar with me, that they didn't care what they said or did before me; and finally, whenever they had any errands or chores to do—who but I was the favorite bird, to fetch and carry? I was forever and ever racing and cantering from post to pillar, to do their biddings. Rain or shine, snow or mud, nothing stopped me; and I may say, I fairly earned their smiles, by the sweat of my brow. Then it was "O Mr. Beedle! What should we do without Mr. Beedle?" But when I caught one alone, and began to touch upon the matrimonial sentiments, then how quick the tune was changed! O the ways of the women are curious.

Patty Bean was not the first I run a gamut by a long shot. I never lost any thing for want of asking; and I was plugging to begin to talk turkey, always when I got sociable, if it was only out of politeness. Now and then one would promise, and then fly off at the handle; but meet all continued some reason or other for giving me the bag to hold. One had taken a firm resolve never to

marry—no, never, never! and the next Sunday morning she was published. Another chicken thought she was a great deal too young to undertake to manage a family. At last I took a great shine to the school-marm, Huldah Hornbeam; though she was ten years older than I, and taller by a half yard of neck; and when I offered her heart and hand, she fixed up her mouth and says she 'I've a great respect and esteem for you, Mr. Beedle, but—' and so forth. Nothing will cool a man down quicker than 'respect and esteem' unless it is a wet blanket. But let Huldah alone; she had her eye upon Deacon Carpenter all the time.

Well, as I was going moping along home, from Squire Jones', I fell in with Doctor Dingley. The Doctor saw in a minute that something was the matter, and he went to work and pumped the whole secret out of me. Then he seemed so friendly that I up and told him all my experiences with the women, from beginning to end.

"Well, John," says he, 'I advise you now, to wait till the twenty-ninth of February, when the gals turn round and court the fellows. It's none of my business, but, if I was you, I wouldn't let the women make a fool of me any more.'"

Well I took a resolution and I stuck to it firm; for when I once set up my ebenezer, I am just like a mountain. I stuck to it till along pretty well into January, when I had to go to singing school. I must go to singing school, for I was leader in treble, and there was no carrying on the parts without me. But that was nothing, if it hadn't felt to my lot to go home with Hannah Peabody, four times running. Politeness before every thing. Well, she kept growing prettier and prettier every time, but I only grit my teeth and held on the harder.

By and by, Sabbath day came round, and I felt sort of uneasy, moping about home; and says I, this resolution will never set well upon my stomach, without air and exercise; and before I had done thinking of this, I was more than half way to Captain Peabody's. It was about daylight down as I was passing by the kitchen; but hearing a sort of snickering inside, I slipped up and peeped into the window, just out of curiosity.

There was no candle burning—for Mrs. Peabody is saving of tallow—but I could see Hannah and Pot Partridge, the help, telling fortunes, in the ashes, by firelight. I turned round to go off, and run right agin Jack Robinson. Jack was come to set up with the help, and would insist upon it, I should go in and see Hannah. "She has't had a spark this month," says he, 'and in you shall go, or I'll lick ye.'"

Well there was no dodging here, all I had to do was to grin and bear it. So in I went, and once in, good-by to resolution. The short and the long of it is, I was soon as deep in the mud as I had been in the mire. But I had another guess chap than Sally Jones to deal with now. And here was the difference between them. Where you got a slap in the chops from Sal—Hannah kept ye off with a scowl and cock up of the nose. And Madam could'n't bear handling. With her it was "Talk is talk, but hands off, Mister!"

But I rather guess I had cut my eye teeth by this time. If I hadn't learnt something about the nature of women, the kicks I had taken from all quarters fell upon the barren ground. There is no way of dealing with them but to coax and flatter; you gain nothing, let me tell ye, by saying of soft soap; and you must be sly about it. It is no way to catch a wicked devil of a colt, in a pasture, to march right up, bridle in hand; you must sort of slide along as if you were going past, and whistle, and pretend to be looking 'tother way; and so, round and round, till at last, you corner him up; then jump and clinch him by the forelock. O, I'm not so great a fool as I might be.

But it was a long tedious business, before Hannah and I could come to any sort of an understanding. There was old Captain Peabody was a stump in my way. He was a man that had no regard for politeness; he travelled rough shod, through the town, carrying a high head and a stiff upper lip, as much as to say, "I owes nobody nothing, by—". He had been a skipper, and sailed his schooner all along shore, till he got forehanded, then went back up country and set down to farming. But I never truckle to man, if he's as big as all out doors. And after he poked his fist in my face, one flection, we never hitched horses together.

Well, as I was afraid to go to the house and court Hannah in the regular way, I had to carry on the war just when and where I could; sometimes of a dark night, I could steal into the kitchen. But my safest plan was to track her to the neighbors' houses where she'd went to spend evenings; skulk about till she started home, then waylay her on the road. Pretty poor chance, this, you'll say. But as if this wasn't enough, Hannah

herself must join in to plague me half to death.

You see, I wanted to let her know what I was arter in a sort of delicate underhand way, and keep myself on the safe side of the fence all the time, if there was to be any kicking. But Hannah had no notion of riddles; she would not understand any thing short of plain Eng-

lish. I hinted plaguy suspicious about 'true love' and 'Cupid's darts' and all that. Then I would heave a long sigh, and say 'what does that mean Hannah?' But no; she could'n't see poor soul; she looked as simple and innocent all the while, as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.

She was plaguy close, too, as to her goings and comings; and if she happened any time by accident, to let drop the least word, that show'd me where to find her next time, she was so mad with herself that she was ready to bite her tongue off.

One day she was going to her aunt Molly's to spend the evening, and she went all the way round to Doctor Dingley's, to tell Mrs. Dingley not to tell me. "Por," says she, 'I don't want him to be doing me about every where.' Well, Mrs. Dingley, she promised to keep dark, but she told the Doctor, and what does the Doctor do, but comes right straight over and tells me. "Gone—all stark alive," says he, 'but it's none of my business.'"

This is the day I have marked with a piece of chalk. Hardly was daylight down, before I was snug in my skulking nest, in Aunt Molly's barn. It was on the hay-mow, where there was a knot-hole handy, to look through & see all that went in or out of the house. I had a scheme in my head that Hannah little dreamt of, and I lay and thought it over, till she came out; and when I got her under my arm and was walking down the lane, think's I, I'll set the stone a rolling any how, let it stop where it will.

So I set in to talking about this and that and 'tother thing, and happened (by mere chance ye know) to mention our old Hatter shop, that stands at the corner that my father used to work in, when he was alive. And says I, 'speaking of the old shop it always puts me in mind of you, Hannah.'"

"Of me? John!" says she—'why?'"

"O, it's just the thing for a store," says I.

"Well—"

"Sweep out the dirt, and old hat parings and truck—"

"Well—"

"Take the sign, rub out 'Hatter' and put in 'Merchant,' and that spells 'John Beedle, Merchant.'"

"Well, John—"

"Then get rum, and molasses, and salt fish, and ribbons, and calicoes—"

"O," says she, 'it's my new calico gown you was a thinking of—isn't it pretty?'"

"Oh!" says I, 'it's a sweet pretty gown—' says I, 'but—the upshot of the matter is, Hannah—I have finally concluded to set up Store and get married, and settle myself down as a merchant for life.'"

At this, Hannah hung down her head and gave a snicker. "And how does all that put you in mind of me, John?" says she.

"Guess."

"I won't guess, nor touch to, so there now—I never—"

What I said and what she said next, is all lost, for I'll be shot if I can remember. It is all buzz, buz in my head like a dream. The first thing I knew, we were right agin Capt. Peabody's barn, walking as close together as we could with comfort, and our arms crossed round each other's waist.

Hannah's tongue had thawed out, and was running like a brook in a freshet, and all one steady stream of honey. I vow, I was ready to jump out of my skin. It was a mile and a half good, from Aunt Molly's to Capt. Peabody's, and I thought we had been about a minute on the road. So says I, 'Hannah, let's go set down under the great apple tree, and have a little chat, just to taper off the evening.' We now sat down, and began to talk sensible. We settled all the predicaments of the nuptial ceremony, and then talked over the store, till we thought we saw ourselves behind the counter; I weighing and measuring and dicker and dealing out, and she at the desk, pen in hand, figuring up the accounts. "And mind, John," says she, 'I'm not going to trust every body at the corner, I tell ye.' But just as we were beginning to get sociable, as I thought, Hannah looks up, and says she, 'what cap that are great streak be, in the sky, away down there beyond Saccarap?'"

I rather guess, says I, 'it's a fire in the woods.' Fire in the woods! I'll be skinned if it isn't day light a coming. Quick John, help me into the window, before father is a stirring, or here'll be a pretty how'd ye do!"

The next job was to tell the news to Capt. Peabody. Hannah had settled it that she should speak to her mother, and said she could manage her well enough, and it was my business to ask her father. This was a thing easier said than done. I stuck in my crop for days, like a raw onion. I tried to persuade Hannah to marry first and ask afterwards. Says I, 'you are twenty-one, and free according to law.' But she wouldn't hear to it—She had no notion of doing any thing clandestine. Then I set her to work to go and break the ice for me. But no; he would not meddle with other folks' business—he made it a point.

"Well," says I, 'if I have got to come to the scratch, the less I consider on it the better.' So one stormy day, I put my head down against a Northeast, and set my feet a going, and the next thing,

I was standing right before Captain Peabody. He was in his grain house shelling corn; sitting on a tub, with an old frying pan stuck through the handles.—And he made the cobs fly every which way, hit or miss, he didn't care. But it tickled him so to see me dodge 'em that he got into uncommon good humor.

"Well, Johnny Beedle, what has brought you up here, right into the wind's eye this morning?"

"Why, Cap'n, I have got an idea in my head."

"No! how you talk?"

"Ye see, the upshot of the matter is, I've a notion of setting up store, and getting a wife, and settling myself down as a merchant."

"Whoorah, John, there's two ideas, a store, and a wife."

"But I want a little of your help," says I.

"Well, John," says he, 'I'll do the hand-some thing by ye. If you keep better goods than any body else, and sell cheaper, you shall have my custom and welcome—provided you'll take pay in sauce and things. Is't that fair?'"

"O yes, Cap'n."

"And I wish you success, on the other tack. No fear of that, I'll warrant.—There's lots of silly gals afloat, and such a fine taunt-rigged gentleman as you are, can run one down in no time."

"O yes, Cap'n. I have run down Hannah, already."

"My Hannah?"

"O yes, Cap'n, we have agreed, and only want your consent."

With this the old Captain riz right up an' end, upset tub and frying pan, and pointed with a great red ear of corn in his hand, towards the door, without saying a word. But his eyes rolled like all creation!

This raised my blood, and I felt so stuffy that I marched right straight off, and never turned my head to the right or left, till I was fairly home and housed.

"Well, now," says I, 'my apple cart is upset in good earnest.' And when I went to Dr. Dingley for comfort, says he, 'John I wash my hands of this whole affair from beginning to end. I must support my character. I am a settled Doctor in the town; and the character of a Doctor, John, is too delicate a flower to go poking round and dabbling into every body's mess.'"

"Then," says he, 'Mrs. Dingley—I warn you not to meddle nor make in this business. Let every body skin their own heels.'"

"Hold your tongue, you fool you," says she, 'did ye ever hear of me burning my fingers?'"

Howsoever, there was under hand-work carried on, somewhere and by somebody. I don't tell tales out of school. I had no hand in it, till one day Dr. Dingley, says he, 'John, if you happen to be wanting my horse and shay, this afternoon, about three o'clock, go and take it. I never refuse to lend you know. And I hope Captain Peabody will gain his law-suit with Deacon Carpenter, that he has gone down to Portland to see to. But that's none of my business.'"

Somebody, too—I don't say who—told me that there was a certain Squire Darling living in a certain town, about ten miles off, that did business and asked no questions. Well, in this said town, just after sundown, a young man, named Joseph Morey, was walking near the Mee-ten-house, with a sort of cream colored book under his arm; and he heard something in the woods, this side, that, if it was n't a Harrycane, he'd give up guessing. Such a cracking and squeaking and rattling—such a thrashing and grunting and snorting! you never! He stopped and looked back, and all odd soon came to light. There was an old white faced horse came scrambling along out of the woods, reeking and foaming, with an old wooden top shay at his tail, and a chap about my size flourishing a small bean pole, pretty well broomed up at the end. And says I, 'Mister, can you tell me where on Squire Darling lives?'"

"Which Squire Darling?" says he, 'there's two of the name.'"

"His name is John," says I.

"Faith," says he, 'they are both Johns too, but one is a lawyer and 'tother a cooper.'"

"O then it must be the lawyer that I want," says I.

With this, the young man gave a squint at Hannah and a wink at me, and 'come along,' says he, 'I am going right there now, and I'll shew ye the Squire, and fix things for ye.'"

"Hannah," says I, 'this is lucky.'"

Well he carried us into a small, one story house, a little further on, full of books and papers and dust; and smelling of strong old dead tobacco smoke. Here we set down while he went out about our business. We waited and waited till long after dark and were glad enough to see him come back at last, with a candle. "The Squire is very sick," says he, 'but I have over persuaded him. And the next minute the Squire came grunting along in, all muffled up in a great coat and spectacles on, and a great tall woman with him to witness for the bride."

And followed up with a right down sensible sermon, about 'multiplying and increasing on the earth'—and I never felt so solemn and serious. Then followed kissing the bride all roundly then the certificate, and then I gave him two silver dollars, and we got into the shay again and off.

After this, nothing happened to speak of, for about a month. Every thing was kept snug, and Capt. Peabody had no suspicions. But one morning, at break of day, as I was creeping softly down Capt. Peabody's back stairs, with my shoes in my hand as usual, I trod into a tub of water, standing on the third step from the bottom, and down I came slam bang. The Captain was going to kill his hogs, and had got up betimes, put his water on to heat and was whetting his butcher knife in the kitchen.

The first thing I saw, when I looked up, there stood Captain Peabody, with a great butcher knife in his hand, looking down upon me like a thunder cloud! I want to know if I didn't feel streaked! He clinched me by the collar and stood me up, and then raised his knife over me as high as he could reach. I thought my last minute was come. Blood would have been shed, as sure as rates, if it hadn't been for Mrs. Peabody. She stepped up behind and laid hold of his arm; and says she—'it's no matter, Mr. Peabody, they are married.'"

"Married to that puppy?" roared the Captain.

"Yes, sir," says I, 'and here's the certificate.'"

And I pulled it out of my jacket pocket and gave it to him. But I didn't stay for any more ceremony; as soon as I felt his gripe loosen a little, I slid off like an eel and backed out doors—and made tracks home, about as fast as I could leg it. But there was to be no peace for me this day. I was in a constant worry and stew all the forenoon, for fear the Captain would do something rash, and I could neither sit still, nor stand still, eat, drink, or think.

About the middle of the afternoon, Dr. Dingley came bounding in, out of breath, and says, 'John, you have been cheated and bamboozled. Your marriage ain't worth that. It was all a contrivance of Jack Darling the lawyer, & his two imps, Joe Morey and Peter Scamp. This was all he could say till he had wiped his face and taken a swig of cider to recover his wind, and then he gave me the particulars.'"

When Capt. Peabody had read my certificate, he could not rest; but tackled up and drove right down to let off his fury upon his old friend, Squire Darling. The moment he got sight of the Squire, he turned to and called him all the foul names he could lay his tongue to, for half an hour. The Squire denied every thing. The Captain downed the certificate, and says he, 'there's black and white against ye, you bloody old sculpen.'"

The Squire knew the hand write was his nephew's as soon as he saw it, and the truth was brought to light. But, as the storm fell in one quarter, it rose from the other. Squire Darling had smelt tar in his day, and hadn't forgot how to box the compass; and as soon as the saddle was on the right horse, he set in and gave the Captain his own back again; and let him have it about Nor-West, right in his teeth, till he was fairly blown out. They shook hands then, and seeing Hannah and I had got under weigh together, they said we must go the voige, and no time must be lost in making all fast in the lashings, with a good fine square knot, before change of weather. So the Squire slicked up a little, got into the shay and came home with the Captain, to hold the wedding that very night.

How Dr. Dingley happened to be in the town, just at the nick of time, I don't know. It was his luck; and as soon as he saw which way the wind was, he licked up and cantered home in a hurry.—After he had got through with the particulars, says he, 'now Mr. Beedle, it's none of my business, but if I had such a hitch upon Capt. Peabody, I would hang back like a stone drag, till he agreed to back my note for two hundred dollars in the Portland Bank, to buy goods with, or enough to set you up in the store.'"

I thought strong upon this idea, as I was going over to Capt. Peabody's. But the moment I shew the least symptoms of backing, such a storm was raised as never was seen. Father and mother-in-law and Squire Darling, set up such a yell all together, and poor Hannah, she sat down and joried. My heart failed me, and I made haste to give in and plead sorry, as quick as possible; and somehow in my hurry, I let out that Dr. Dingley had set me on; and so was the innocent cause of his getting a most righteous licking, the first time Capt. Peabody caught him. It was 'at settled short of thirty dollars.

Well, Squire Darling stood up and married us about right; and there was an end of trouble. Mother-in-law would not part with Hannah, and she made 'tother-in-law give us a setting out, in the north end of his house. He could not stomach me very well for a while—but I have managed to get on the blind side of him. I turned right in to work on his farm, as steady and industrious as a cart horse. And I kept on pleasing him, in one way or another, more and more, till he has taken such a liking to me, that he

won't part with me for a cow.

There—now I have done. I can't patronize the newspapers any more. I have enough to do that is more profitable about home. Between hard work in the field, and chores about house and barn and hog pen, I can't call a minute my own, sum-

mer nor winter. And just asartin as my wife sees me come in and set down to take a little comfort—just soartin is she to come right up and give me the baby to hold.

Noty binny. The stories that are going the rounds, from mouth to mouth, about my first marriage, are all a pack of lies invented by Joe Morey and Peter Scamp, just to make folks laugh at my expense.

DAY.

Most of the inhabitants of Europe begin their hours of the day at noon, from whence they reckon twelve to midnight, and twelve more to noon again. The Italians begin the day at sunset, and reckon twenty-four hours from thence to the following evening. The Turks begin their day at a quarter of an hour after sunset. The Jews, on the contrary, begin their day at sunset, from thence they reckon twelve equal hours to sunrise, and as many to sunset, consequently their day hours are longer or shorter than those of the night. They also divide their days into four equal parts, called watches; the first watch from six to nine o'clock, the second watch from nine to twelve o'clock.

Schools.—The editor of the U. S. Gazette, in speaking of the School System, says:—

"One other serious obstacle to public schools does indeed exist in this state, viz: the habit of parents concerning themselves in the government of schools.—This is a very prevalent error. Hundreds of fathers and mothers will spend hours in listening to the complaints of their children against the discipline of the teacher, who will not devote five minutes a day towards aiding and encouraging them in acquiring their lessons."

A Mammoth Sheet.—The N. York Courier and Enquirer of Saturday last, is printed on a sheet 56 1/2 inches long, and 45 1/2 broad; contains no less than sixty-four columns of matter, or 688,800 ones; an amount said to be equivalent to more than eight volumes of the ordinary sized novels issued from the press of the Messrs. Harpers. This is certainly "going ahead" of any thing in the shape of a newspaper ever printed in this country. One would suppose it impossible to make a distinct impression on a sheet of such immense extent, but we have examined the sheet before us with a considerable attention, and find every syllable sufficiently distinct.—Penn. Inq.

No Flattery.—The N. Orleans Bee, says, "we have received a communication from a correspondent B. B. Y. on the American Theatre. But the remarks are so scurrilous, and the writer so ignorant, that we think he should have inserted two or between his two bs."

Attending Church in London.—A gentleman lately wagged with another, that if they were to start from London Bridge, they would not find one hundred persons in the first twelve churches they entered. In one they found 20; in another 6; in a third, a pew-opener and one old man, and so on—in all, not amounting to one hundred.

Two Turkish officers of high rank have arrived in London, and were presented to the Duke of Wellington. The sole object of their journey is to see and become acquainted with England. They are from the interior of the Seraglio, and hold rank in the imperial guard; one of them, Azmi Bey, is son of the late minister of Foreign Affairs; and they have been entrusted by the Sultan to Mr. Urquhart. The Duke of Wellington who received them with great courtesy, regretted, at their interview with him, that they had visited London at so dreary and dark a season of the year. One of them answered, "Since we have been in England we have been daily seeing new lights, and have no reason to complain of the darkness of your atmosphere."

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.

A gentleman was stopped on Saturday night, by a footpad, with the customary salutation on such occasions—"Your money or your life." Oh, replied the gentleman, don't get in a passion, and you shall have all I have got; and drew a pistol, and shot the fellow down.—Id.

The winter has been excessively cold in Europe, and precisely at the same period we suffered so much in the United States. At Naples, a more rare occurrence, there was ice on Christmas, and the mountains were covered with snow—the ice king battling with the eternal fires of Vesuvius.

This may truly be called the age of associations. In a certain town in the neighborhood a club has been established, entitled the Burial Society, for the purpose of mutually providing the expenses of each other's funerals. The preamble of their articles begins thus: "Whereas many persons find it very difficult to bury themselves!" &c.

"When once again interest seizes on the heart it freezes and the source of every warm and liberal feeling is an enemy alike to virtue as to taste—this is perverie, and that it annihilates."

Mrs. Rutledge.

From the Lancaster Union.

A WHIG CONVENTION.

There be three Richmonds in the field" now, and it behooves the Whigs to cast about for some method to dispose of their numerical influence in such manner as may best subvert the great and vital interests for which they are contending. Abstractly considered, the triumph of either of the gubernatorial candidates now on the tapis, is to them a matter of sheer indifference. Collectively they would still continue isolated; individually, no possible benefit could result in either event. Having nothing therefore to hope from the tender mercies of either of the parties now at issue; entertaining no feelings in common with the hostile divisions of the self-styled republicans; and according only with our anti-masonic brethren in their opposition to "the powers that be," it becomes as seriously to consider whether it be not due to the principles we advocate, to devise more effectual means, than those upon which we have heretofore depended, for the development of our strength and for the elevation of our party. It is true we are in a minority. We are unable to cope single-handed with the great dragon of Jacksonism; and hence our co-operation heretofore with a party between many of whom and ourselves there unhappily exists but little affiliation of sentiment.

This course was adopted, after mature deliberation, upon a view of all the circumstances of the case. The dominant party, in addition to their numerical force, and their efficient organization, were in possession of all the appliances that conduce to success. The patronage and influence of the State and Federal Governments constituted a tower of strength against which the guerilla attacks of isolated antagonists would be as idly spent as were the things of the Knight of Mancha against the unheeding windmill. Another party, however, had entered the lists, and was there side by side with the Whigs contending earnestly against the common enemy. Professing to have in view the attainment of the same general objects, it was at once resolved to unite and endeavor to effect by co-operation that which alone was found to be impracticable.

The situation of parties now however is very different. Internal dissensions, excited by cupidity and impatience of restraint, have rent sunder the faction under whose misrule, corruption and rank-and-file venom have foamed through every vein of the body politic. The breach we think is too wide to be easily healed. There is too much of positive corruption and of negative virtue in the several parts to render a re-union practicable by any thing short of extraneous coercion. This we know can be readily applied—but the lash, though it may compel apparent submission, can never quench the smouldering fires of an exasperated spirit—it can never effect an actual reconciliation.

The question therefore now presented to the consideration of the Whigs is of a nature widely different from that which engaged their attention in 1832. The revolution of the political wheel has placed them in a situation where their numerical strength may be rendered effective. Should it be determined that the three candidates now before the people be brought to the hustings at the ensuing fall election, it will rest with the Whigs either to incline the scale in favor of one of them, or to enter the arena under a distinct flag and push the claims of their own candidate. Even in the worst event, however, even should the democratic factions re-unite (which is not improbable) it will yet be in the power of the Whigs to decide the victory.

Let the issue of this preliminary struggle for office and for self be what it may, we repeat, the balance of the political power of the State is in the hands of the Whigs. It is no longer necessary that they should be mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for any party. The time has now arrived when by a judicious application of their united strength, they may secure to themselves that degree of political influence to which their character and numbers so eminently entitle them. But in order to render this application effectual there must be union; there must be a general surrender of individual preferences; there must be a common sacrifice of personal and local prejudices on the altar of the public weal. In short, we must have a Whig Convention.

From the Berks & Schuylkill Journal.

The friends of Mr. Muhlenberg will no doubt hold another Convention, and we shall have at least three aspirants for the executive chair of the State. To us as Whigs the matter is of little consequence, unless it be viewed with regard to the benefit which our party may obtain from the dissensions of their enemies. It is pleasant however to observe that the body which no principle could sunder, but which went hand in hand in support of all the unwarrantable and unjustifiable acts of Andrew Jackson, is riven to pieces the moment the personal interests of its members come into collision. Jackson might take the deposits into his own keeping forcibly against reason and law, but who shall be Governor is a question, which comes home to the business and bosoms of these zealous patriots.

As Whigs we care not which is right or which is wrong, in the dispute for the power of dispensing Office in this great Commonwealth. "A plague on both their houses" we might say, and let us buckle on our armor in our own good cause.

Let the Whigs of Pennsylvania keep themselves aloof from all the factions which are distracting the community with their quarrels. Let them abide by their own party, which is the only one whose principles are founded on disinterested patriotism and sincere love for the institutions of the country. Acting in a body,

the time has come in which their power will be felt and respected. But let them divide their numbers among the prospective parties already in the field and they are lost forever. They will sink into insignificance and lose all chance of becoming useful in any emergency that may arise. If they are not to act at all in reference to the question of Governor, at the approaching election, let them stand apart, and not consent to be merged in the body of any other party. But we see no reason why they should be inactive in the approaching struggle. Singly they constitute about one fourth of the voters of the Commonwealth, and should they nominate a man of virtue and talents, among four candidates, we should estimate their chance of success to be decidedly the best. Several of the Whig editors of the interior, have suggested the propriety of such a course. We publish to-day some extracts upon the subject, which will serve to show the feeling in different parts of the State.

"They won't stay put."—The subjoined articles of intelligence may be relied on as accurate:

Divorced, by the Supreme Court on Friday, 20th Feb. 1835, for intolerable severity, Mrs. Nancy Tyler from Mr. Samuel Tyler.

Married, on Monday, 23d Feb. 1835, Mr. Samuel Tyler to Mrs. Nancy Tyler, Green Mountain Dem.

The Venerable Bishop White, of Philadelphia, on the 24th of the present month, will have completed his 88th year. His name is associated with many interesting recollections. He was the personal acquaintance of Johnson and Goldsmith, the Chaplain of the Continental Congress, and the friend of Washington. His interview with George the Third, related in one of his published works, is told with inimitable simplicity.

Notwithstanding his advanced age, the Bishop preaches regularly once every Sunday; discharges sedulously all the duties of his office; writes with the accumulated learnings of nearly a century, and with ability unimpaired by years; and takes an active part in almost all the benevolent institutions of the day.

Saluting an Earthquake.—We mentioned a day or two since, that an earthquake was felt at Omoa, (Central America), on the 22nd and 23d of January. It was occasioned, as we learn from the Boston Transcript, by the eruption of a mountain, east of Omoa—supposed to be the Congreho. The noise was like the sound of distant cannon, and continued 18 hours. It was heard at the Belizee, Honduras, 200 miles distant, and was answered by a salm from the fort, supposing it to proceed from a man-of-war outside the Keys.

Death of a Sexton in the midst of his vocation.—The Stamford, Conn. Sentinel, has the following paragraph:

"We are informed that on the 10th inst. Jonathan Finch, at North Castle, Westchester Co. N. Y. was called upon to open a grave for one of his neighbors. While engaged in the labor, he made a casual remark to the person who went to point out the spot for the grave, that he did not feel very well. He was advised to give up the undertaking, but thought he should be able to accomplish it, and his guide went away, leaving him at work. Soon after, another person went to the grave yard, found the grave about half open, and Mr. Finch lying in it struggling with the last agonies of death; and before he succeeded in removing him to the house, he was a corpse.

The prothonotary's office of Bedford county was recently broken open, and a small sum of money was stolen; but the "thieves were merciful," they left in the desk nearly a hundred dollars.

Both chambers of the City Councils of Washington have taken order upon the recent attempt to assassinate the character of Senator Poindexter. Mr. Colman, who was one of the testifiers in the case, is a member of the Councils, and will probably be turned out.—U. S. Gaz.

The Slave Trade.—We learn on unquestionable authority, that a slave vessel has left the port of New York within the last ten days, for the coast of Africa. Whatever may be the legal evidence on the subject, no one who has seen the construction of the vessel and her manner of fitting out, can have the least doubt that she is a slave. She has on board two Captains, one a Portuguese, the other an American.—Jour. of Com.

Daniel Webster and Henry Clay.—Among the first, in the bright list of American worthies, no change of time or circumstance, can falsify the enduring records of history, or circumvent either, of his well earned praise. "Recorded honors shall gather round their monuments and thicken over them" when the very name of contemporary demagogues shall have descended into irreclaimable oblivion. Balt. Pat.

One of the stages belonging to the Despatch Line on the northern route from Pittsburgh, upset on Wednesday night near Mifflin. All the passengers, consisting of eleven, were injured; one of them had two of his ribs fractured; another received a severe contusion on the head. U. S. Gaz.

Boston, March 17. Rail-Road Accident.—To-day being St. Patrick's day, the laborers on the Boston and Lowell Railroad enjoyed it as a holiday, in commemoration of the birth of the tutelary Saint of the Emerald Isle. They left the dirt cars 55 in number, as we are told, at the railroad draw,

(near the Boston terminus) which being accidentally open while a fresh wind was blowing, the cars were struck with a sudden fit of locomotion, and moved on towards the extremity of the road, but finding no passage across the channel of the river, very coolly dropped into it, one after another, in Indian file fashion. The car wheels being independent of the car-bodies, and somewhat ironical withal, dove to the bottom, and imbedded themselves comfortably in the mud, whilst the bodies, being of lighter construction, chose to float on the surface at the mercy of wind and tide, to the edification of the philosopher and amusement of the ignorant, who were lost in admiration. Transcript.

On Tuesday last (St. Patrick's Day) a desperate affray took place between some of the inhabitants of West Troy, N. Y., and the Irish population of East Troy, in consequence of the former having chosen to suspend an effigy to the branch of a tree, at which the national feelings of the latter took umbrage. Not contented with forcing the West-Trojans to cut down the saint, they determined in their wrath to cut down the tree also. While they were in the act of laying the axe to the root of the tree the Trojans rallied, and rushed to the rescue, but were valorously repelled with many broken heads. Determined, however, to gain the day, they mustered a strong reinforcement, and finally succeeded in overpowering the Irishmen, and chasing them to Gibbonville, doing much execution upon them in their flight. Two carloads of the rioters were brought into town on Tuesday evening, who after being confined all night, and receiving a wholesome rebuke, were discharged yesterday morning.—Albany Daily Ad.

Interesting!—Mr. Solomon Dowd, of East Hadam, Conn. a revolutionary veteran 85 years old, went down a few days since—not to the grave, but into the arms of Miss Abigail Chapman, aged 83; to whom he was lawfully married by the Rev. Mr. Miner.

The Quarrels of Benevolence.—The following is a liberal exemplification of the doctrine of provoking one another to good works.—We take it from the Cazenovia, N. Y., Monitor:

A strife, of rather an unusual character, was carried on in Buffalo, during the last cold weather. The Mayor, Ebenezer Johnson, gave public notice in the city papers on the 10th of February, that he would furnish 25 cords of wood to such poor families as were unable to supply themselves, with a proviso, that "none need apply whose poverty has been gauged by intemperance."

This brought out Manly Colton, Esq., on the 18th, who gave a like notice, that he would give "to the shivering mothers and children of the city, who have become poor and destitute in consequence of the beastly crime of intemperance on the part of their protectors," 25 cords of wood.

The next day, O. H. Dibble gave notice that he would furnish 25 cords of wood to such families as were unable to purchase it, without requiring them to prove either that they are "beastly drunkards," or "that they have never expended money in intemperance."

The day following, Samuel Twitchel, jr. offered to give 25 cords of wood to such as were destitute, and unable to purchase, "no matter from what cause they became so."

On the same day, Alanson and Julia Palmer announced, that they would give 100 dollars, in provisions and clothing, to the needy. They say, "it is enough for the applicants to be poor—we wish not to know the cause of their misfortune, but wish all to be temperate, industrious, and happy."

John Wheelock, a butcher, also gave notice on the same day, that he would give to the suffering poor of the city, 25 pounds of beef, for every cord of wood that the Mayor should furnish—and would "not go into a detailed examination of how they became needy."

AN EXTRAORDINARY MISER.

Daniel Dancer, an Englishman, who flourished about a century ago, was perhaps the most thorough-going specimen of a miser that ever existed. In Harper's recently published book of "Wonderful and Eccentric Characters," there is a pretty full account of him, from which we shall merely give an abstract for the benefit of our readers.

Daniel Dancer seems to have inherited his miserly disposition, for both his father and grandfather were misers before him. But he was not content with the bare inheritance, for he daily improved upon the patrimony, to the close of a long life.

Dancer had a sister, who lived with him till her death, and whose disposition exactly corresponded with his own. The fare of the saving couple was invariably the same. On a Sunday, they boiled a ticking of beef, with 14 hard dumplings, which always lasted during the whole week; an arrangement which no consideration could induce them to alter except through some lucky circumstance like the following. Dancer, accustomed to wander over the common in search of any stray blocks of wood, cast horse-shoes, old iron, pieces of paper, and even to collect the dung of sheep under hedges.

In one of these perambulations, he found a sheep which had died from nat-

urally, and who put in their claim for a share of the property. Daniel brought in a bill of 1040s as the price of her board for 30 years, at 30s per annum, and 100s for the last 2 years, in which he declared she had done nothing but eat and tie in bed. This sum he recovered by a suit at law; and then shared equally with his brothers in the remaining property.

Although Daniel never evinced any affection for his sister, he determined to bury her in such a manner as should not disgrace the family. He accordingly contracted with an undertaker, who agreed to take timber in return for a coffin. Dancer, however, could not be prevailed on to purchase mourning for himself; yet, in consequence of the entreaties of his neighbors, he unbound the hay bands with which his legs were usually covered, and drew on a second pair of black worsted stockings. His coat was of a whitish brown color, his waistcoat had been black about the middle of the last century, and the immediate covering to his head, which seemed to have been taken from Mr. Elwe's wig-gery, and to have descended to Daniel as an heir-loom, gave a grotesque appearance to the person of the chief mourner, but too well calculated to provoke mirth.

This, indeed, was increased by the slipping of his horse's girth at the place of burial, in consequence of which the rider was precipitated into the grave.

From a principle of rigid economy, Mr. Dancer rarely washed his hands and face; and when he did, it was always without the assistance of either soap or towel. Dispensing with such articles of luxury, he used, when the sun shone, to repair to a neighboring pool, and after washing himself with sand, he would lie on his back in the sun to dry himself.

His tattered garments, which were scarcely sufficient to cover his nakedness, were kept together by a strong hay-band, which he had fastened round his body.

He would not allow his house to be cleaned, and the room in which he lived was nearly filled with sticks he had collected from his neighbors' hedges. He was for many years his own cobbler, and the last pair of shoes he wore had become so large and ponderous, from the frequent soles and coverings they had received, that they rather resembled hog-trotters than shoes.

He gathered, in his rambles, all the bones he met with, which he first picked himself, and then broke in pieces for his dog Bob. His conduct to his favorite, whom he always called "Bob my child," affords a striking instance of human inconsistency; for while he himself would swallow the pot-liquor of Lady Tempest's kitchen, to save the expense of a penny, Bob was allowed a pint of milk daily.

Snuff was a luxury in which he never indulged; yet he always begged a pinch from those who did. In this manner he used in about a month, to fill a box, which he always carried in his pocket.

He then exchanged his contents at a chandler's shop for a farthing candle, which was made to last till he had again filled his box, as he never suffered any light in his house except when he was going to bed.

Lady Tempest, who was the only person that had any influence on the mind of this unhappy man, employed every possible persuasion and device to induce him to partake of those conveniences and comforts which are gratifying to others, but without effect. One day she, however, prevailed on him to purchase a hat of a Jew for a shilling, that which he wore having been in constant use for 13 years. She called on him the next day, and to her surprise found that he still continued to wear the old one. On inquiring the reason, he, after much solicitation, informed her, that his old servant (whom he had hired at a salary of eighteen pence a week) had given him six-pence profit for his bargain.

The same lady, knowing that he was fond of trout stewed in claret, once sent him some as a present. But the weather being frosty the stew had become congealed in the night; and, as he could not afford the expense of a fire, he contrived the following ingenious method of thawing it.—Having put it into one pewter plate and covered it with another, he placed them under his body, and sat upon them until the contents were sufficiently warmed.

At the age of 78 Daniel Dancer died, leaving property to the amount of £3000 per annum; most of which he willed to his benefactress, Lady Tempest; showing that he possessed at least one virtue not too common in this world.—gratitude. N. Y. Trans.

A full grown wildcat was shot near Wrightsville last week by a boy about 14 years old. The extreme severity of our late winter has forced these marauders to seek provisions and shelter in the densely populated settlements.

Result of Knowledge.—Three farmers in N. Hampshire, who had attended a course of lectures on geology, and thereby became familiarly acquainted with the different kinds of minerals, afterwards purchased a quantity of land abounding with the finest granite—a fact unknown to the owner of the soil—for

3000 dollars, the price asked for it.—They have since been offered for 4000 dollars, and the owner has refused to sell. Facts are stubborn things.—Pitts. Vis.

It is rumored in this city, and the rumor has reached us through such a channel as to induce us to attach credit to it, that Mr. Postmaster General BARRY is about to be rewarded for his services in that Department, by being appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain; and that Mr. AMOS KENDALL is to succeed Mr. BARRY as Postmaster General.

Should such be the fact, it must be a source of regret to these gentlemen that the appointments were not determined on in time to be submitted to the decision of the Senate which has so recently adjourned.—Nat. Int.

Cruel Deception.—It appears that the Chippeway Indians, exhibiting at London, have been deceived there under the delusion that they were sent for by the King relative to a treaty with England, which had occasioned some uneasiness among that tribe. They consisted of the principal chief, 3 warriors, and 2 squaws. One of the squaws and also one of the warriors are dead. The persons who entrapped them, and who we are ashamed to learn, are Americans from this city, after exhibiting them at Liverpool, in war dances at the theatres, under pretext that the people of England wished to see them, cruelly deserted them at Birmingham on their way to London. Here the poor creatures wandered without shelter or food, in the woods, to which they naturally bent their steps, until some benevolent persons took charge of them, and brought them to London, and to the Foreign Office, where the Earl of Aberdeen has made some arrangements for their comfort.—N. Y. Star.

From the N. Y. Times of Saturday.

Narrow Escape from Death by Poison.

Within the past 36 hours, no less than 3 families in this city, comprising 13 persons of various ages, have been rescued from apparently the brink of the grave, into which they nearly had nearly been precipitated by means of poison. One of those families is that of Mr. Solomon Freeman, No. 141 Reed street, who, on Thursday night, partook of a cake purchased from a confectionary, No. 439 Broadway, and whom Doctors Hosack and Rodgers, were called upon at an early hour, yesterday morning, to relieve if possible, from the agonies and fearful results consequent upon being deeply poisoned.

After twelve hours of assiduous attention, those eminent physicians had the satisfaction of pronouncing their patients out of danger, though hope had at first almost bid them farewell. The Doctors then turned their attention to the qualities of the cake which was attributed this lamentable mischief, and on examination discovered the upper part of it to be enveloped in a thick coat of colored ornaments, called "frosting," which on analysis, was found to be composed of a composition every fifth part of which was rank poison; information of these facts was lodged at the police office, not from any supposition that the confectioner from whom the deleterious substance was purchased, nor any other person, had any direct design upon the life or health of Mr. Freeman's family, but that, through this means, the public generally might be apprized of the danger attendant on the indiscriminate use of a great portion of the confections vended in this city, the essential portions of which are made up of chemical and other poisons.—The instance presented is one which cannot fail to arrest the attention and excite the watchfulness of those in the habit of using such infamous compositions.

The case of the other two families occurred yesterday morning in a dwelling in Hammerly-street near Varick, occupied by Wm. Gottins, wife and three children, and the family of a Mr. Williams, who were all, shortly after breakfast, attacked with painful sickness in the stomach, followed by violent vomitings, and accompanied by other indications of their having been poisoned to a degree which threatened their lives. The assistance of several medical gentlemen was procured, who by a judicious and timely administration of efficient medicines succeeded in the course of the day in relieving the sufferers sufficiently to warrant the expectation of their recovery. The manner of their being poisoned is related as follows:

The two families on Thursday evening had purchased some flower of their grocer, who had suffered considerably from the depredations of rats and other vermin, and for the purpose of ridding himself of the nuisance had procured a quantity of flour mixed with arsenic, on one of his shelves. He had sent for a carpenter to take down the shelves to arrange them and the carpenter happening to come during the absence of the grocer, the mixture was found in his way, and being supposed nothing more than pure flour, it was thrown into the barrel from which the customers were served. The families above named, happening to be the first purchasers of the flour afterwards bought the deleterious mixture thus unintentionally served to them; and yesterday morning partook of it in the form of cakes. The consequence was as above stated.

BALTIMORE, March 25.

Fire.—This morning, about 6 o'clock, the Engine House of the Liberty Fire Company was discovered to be on fire. Upon the alarm being given, the other Companies soon rallied to their assistance, and the fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done. We have made some inquiries respecting the origin of the fire, and find there is no

doubt of its being a continuation of those incendiary acts, which have become so common in our city of late. The fire was caused by a light being placed under some wood in the Engine room, which was communicated to the building.

The ropes attached to the bells were cut, so as to prevent any alarm being given, and some of the apparatus displaced in such a manner as to prevent its being brought into use.

Fortunately, the blaze took a direction out of one of the windows, which developed it almost immediately: had it have taken a direction interior, the whole establishment would probably have been consumed.

Books for \$1 25.

The thirteen numbers of Waldie's Select Circulating Library, now issued for the year 1835, contain the following valuable and entertaining books, for the very small sum of \$1 25, with the additional advantage of being received in all parts of the Union by mail, at newspaper postage:

1. The Adventures of Japhet in Search of a Father, by the author of Peter Simple, &c.
2. Jennings' Landscape Annual for 1834; the Fall of Granada, by Thomas Roscoe, Esq.
3. Letters and Essays in prose and verse, by Richard Sharp.
4. Barring Out, from the Life of a Sub-editor.
5. Antonio, the Student of Padua.
6. The Fashionable Wife and Unfashionable Husband, by Mrs. Opie.
7. Traditions of the American War of Independence.
8. Travels into Bokhara, and a Voyage on the Indus, by Lieutenant Burnes.
9. The Siege of Vienna, an historical romance, by Madame Pichler.
10. Travelling Troubles.
11. My Cousin Nicholas, a humorous tale, from Blackwood's Magazine.

Of the above works there is preparing, or prepared, for publication by the booksellers, Japhet, Sharp's Letters and Essays, Burnes' Travels, the Siege of Vienna, and My Cousin Nicholas; these alone will cost purchasers more than a whole year's subscription to the Circulating Library, to consist of 51 numbers including two supplements, and in addition to this, the Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the cover of the Library, contains, weekly, one fourth as much matter as the Library itself, thus forming the cheapest publication of even this cheap era of periodicals.

Waldie's Select Circulating Library having been long established in the good opinion of the public, and sustained as it is by an unprecedented amount of patronage, no fear on the part of subscribers can now be entertained that the publisher will not comply with his part of the engagement.

Subscriptions to the Library \$5 00 in advance, in clubs of five, \$4 00 each. Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Select Circulating Library, commenced on the first of January, 1835, give a reprint of the best articles in the English magazines, combined with original matter, is supplied to clubs of five, at \$2 00 each, or to individual subscribers who take the Library, at \$2 50.

The Museum of Foreign Literature, Science, and Art, at \$6 00, or in clubs at \$5 00, is published at the same office.

ADAM WALDIE.

207 Chesnut st., Philadelphia.

March 20. 3t

REMOVAL.

I will remove my Shop on the first day of April, to that owned by Mrs. Chamberlain on South Baltimore-street, two doors south of Mr. David McCrea's Saddle and Harness Factory, where all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CHAIRS.

will be made and sold at reduced prices, of superior finish and best quality, warranted.—ALSO.

All kinds of TURNING, and House and Sign Painting, attended to as formerly.

HUGH DENWIDDIE.

Gettysburg, March 23. 4

NOTICE

To the Creditors of F. Wolf.

FREDERICK WOLF, of Menallen township, Adams county, on the day of Feb. 1835, executed a Deed of Trust to C. F. KEENER and S. MARKS, vesting in his said Trustees his lands and tenements, together with all his personal property, which he is now possessed of, for the benefit of his Creditors.—All persons having claims against said WOLF, will please make them known to either of the subscribers before the 1st of May next; and all persons indebted to him, will make settlement with the Trustees before that time.

C. F. KEENER, } Trustees.
S. MARKS, }

March 9. 6t

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, Pa. for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 26th day of April next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Lewistown, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WILLIAM BEALES.

March 9. 3t

JAMES COOPER,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9. 4

O'NEILL'S

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER—where certificates of cures can be seen.

March 23. 4

25 Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Bags at this Printing-Office.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. March 23, 1835.

Flour in Baltimore \$4 87.

There is nothing which goes so far to show the importance of the Whig vote of Pennsylvania, at the coming election for Governor, as the fact that all other parties are courting it, to subserve their own views, and for their own especial benefit. For the last few years, nay even months, the Whigs have been honored with every epithet of obloquy and abuse that could be found sufficiently odious to designate contempt—Bankites—Aristocrats—Wiggies—contemptible faction—"we are better without them"—"we can't kick them out of our ranks," with all the different variations that could be played upon these tunes. How changed their character and importance at once! Now they are patriots of the purest integrity—and every confidence is placed in their "good sense and intelligence," &c. &c. The same game has been often played before, gentlemen.

We have more than once listened to your syren songs; but we did not act through mere subservency—as real patriots, we sacrificed individual preferences for what we conceived common good—we cast our votes for the wisest purposes, as we apprehended, without even a wish for the loaves and fishes—leaving that to those who made politics a matter of dollars and cents—and what was the result? Not only defeat—but abuse from those whom we aided in the battle, and whose retreat we covered. We have indeed been "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for other parties long enough. Look at the Whigs of Pennsylvania—who are they, that they should be trampled upon, and used as the tools of any faction? We have men in our ranks that would do honor to any station; and why should we follow in the wake of others for ever? We have postponed organization too long—but "better late than never." We have a numerical force and a talent that will tell in the contest. Let the banner of the Whigs, then, be unfurled to the wind; and who can calculate what glory may be achieved under its proud stripes!

As the Whig spirit gradually develops itself throughout the State, there appears to be a great unanimity of feeling as to the propriety of a Convention. Several distinguished names have been mentioned as worthy of the support of the Whigs; amongst others Gen. LACOCK, of Beaver, has been formally brought forward in his own county. If it should be deemed the best policy, under existing circumstances, to throw aside the claims of the Hon. JOHN SERGEANT, and have a candidate from the country, we would recommend to the consideration of our Whig brethren throughout the State, the Hon. GEO. CHAMBERS, of Franklin county, at present a member of Congress, as a man highly qualified from talents and integrity, to do honor to the station of Governor, and well worthy of the support of the Whigs. The decided expression in his favor at the last Congressional election, shows the estimation in which he is held in his own District; and we feel confident that when his character, talents, and stern moral and political integrity, have been made generally known, he will enlist a feeling in his favor, which would be highly cheering to our prospects.

The Pittsburg Statesman says:—"The Whigs must do one of two things—either become 'hewers of wood and drawers of water'—or act independently! We may speculate and reason as we may, it will come to this at last. The Whigs are a distinct, independent party, or they are no party at all. They must act as such, or they are dissolved, broken, and scattered to the winds."

The U. S. Gazette, in giving the Yankee story in our first page to its readers, says, "it is a 'lettle the slickest' that we have seen for some time."

Both Houses of our Legislature have fixed upon Wednesday the 14th of April next, as the day of adjournment.

The bill to erect Adams and York counties into a separate Judicial District, passed the House of Representatives on the 20th, 50 to 32.

On the 20th, Mr. STEVENS reported an act to suppress secret societies bound together by secret and unlawful oaths—which was made the order of the day for Monday next.

The Pennsylvania Canal is now in fine navigable order, and business has commenced with considerable spirit.

We have examined a series of Reading books, by Mr. EMERSON, late Principal of the Adams Grammar School, Boston, intended for Schools—and which are for sale by Messrs. DICKY & HINES, of this place; and cannot refrain from expressing our approbation of them. The articles selected are of a chaste style—of a decided moral tendency—and imbued with a religious feeling, which, we think, is a great desideratum in the education of youth. Their mechanical execution is also of a superior character to that of School Books generally. We think there is no doubt of their extensive use.

Scientific Lectures.

A course of Lectures upon Astronomy, Mineralogy and Geology, will be delivered by Mr. COAN, in the College in this place, to commence on the evening of the 6th of April. He is furnished with an Orrery, a Telescope, and an Atmospheric Globe. The testimonials he has exhibited to us, from different gentlemen of science, in places where he has lectured, are highly satisfactory.

Tickets for the first Lecture are to be had at this office, Mr. McClellan's and Mr. Kurtz's, price 25 cents—children half price.

The Rev. GEORGE DUFFIELD, of Carlisle, has obtained a dismission from the Presbytery, dissolving the pastoral relations between him and the First Presbyterian Church of that borough.

In the list of appointments by the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church, for 1835, we observe that the following are for the Carlisle District:

Carlisle District.—A. HEMPHILL, P. E. Carlisle.—H. S. KIPPLER. Carlisle Circuit.—J. EWING, E. A. Y. York.—Charles KALSHUS. Shrewsbury.—Wm. Butler, J. Parker. Harford.—H. Furlong, Amos Smith. Great Falls.—Isaac Collins, H. G. Dill. Liberty.—C. B. Young, Hez. Best. Frederick.—Thos. McGee, F. N. Mills, J. L. Pitts, Sup. Asbury.—Jacob M. Enally. Gettysburg.—Richard Bond, J. Houseworth, J. Reid, Sup.

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER was lately at Harrisburg, York, and Lancaster, on his way home from Washington City. He was invited in each place to a public dinner; but declined. The following is his reply to the Harrisburg committee:—

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1835.

Gentlemen: I cannot be insensible to the honor conferred on me by those members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at whose request you have addressed me your note of this morning. Such a token of respect demands my most sincere and grateful acknowledgments; but my stay at this place must necessarily be short, and I hope I may not be thought wanting in those sentiments, which the invitation ought justly to excite; if, under these circumstances, I ask leave most respectfully to decline a public dinner.

I cannot conclude this communication, gentlemen, without expressing the pleasure I have experienced in the opportunity of seeing the Legislature of Pennsylvania; of renewing the friendly acquaintance which I have heretofore enjoyed with several of its members, and of becoming known to others, their able and worthy associates in legislative duties; and add my most fervent wishes for the success of all, in their endeavors to promote the interests of that great and important member of the American Union, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I am Gentlemen, With much personal regard, Your friend and ob't serv't, DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs. Strohm, Toland, Smith, of the Senate; Lacock, Stevens, Lawrence, Anderson, Walker, McCulloh, M'Sherry and Reed of the H. of Representatives.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1835.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Penrose, from the committee appointed to investigate the management of the Eastern Penitentiary, made a very voluminous report, wholly acquitting Mr. Samuel R. Wood, the warden, of the malversations with which he was charged, and highly approbatory of the general management of the Penitentiary.

The bill to repeal the law abolishing imprisonment for debts under \$5 34 was lost on an even vote of 16 to 16.

The bill for the incorporation of a company to make a canal from Columbia to the Maryland line, was again before the Senate, in Committee of the whole. Mr. Fullerton in the chair, but no question was taken indicative of the sense of the Senate upon the bill.

In the House, the general Improvement bill is the leading topic. It is believed that it will pass the House.

U. S. Dragoons.—On Monday last, a company of 60 fine looking young men, enlisted for the U. S. Dragoon service in the "Far West," by Capt. Sumner, arrived at this town from the Carlisle Barracks, and embarked on board of one of D. Leach's line of Packet Boats for Pittsburgh. They will then proceed to St. Louis, and thence to such post as may be ordered by the War Department.

Chronicle.

EARLY SETTLERS.

A correspondent of the Zanesville, (Ohio) Gazette, in giving some account of the doings and sufferings of the early settlers, tells the following good characteristic anecdote:

After the organization of Muskingum county, in March, 1804, but before the erection of any public buildings, two men were apprehended on a charge of counterfeiting silver dollars, and the case appearing pretty strong against them, their commitment for further trial was determined upon; but here a question arose as to the disposition which should be made of them until the next term of the court. The law required that they should be committed to the nearest jail, which was Marietta, more than 60 miles distant, not by a good road, and through a thickly settled country, but through the woods and with very few inhabitants on the whole line. Under these circumstances, it was proposed to call out the Militia to guard them to that place, for it was not an easy task to take two desperadoes, such a distance, through an unsettled country, and guard against a rescue. But how were the means to be obtained for defraying all these expenses? For as yet the citizens had not been required to pay taxes, all their public works having been the result of voluntary contributions. But again, if sent to Marietta, they could not be tried there but must be brought back at the time of court, and the expense thus doubled. To turn them loose or permit them to escape would encourage others to deprecate in like manner; it was necessary therefore, that these should be punished that others might be deterred. Under all those circumstances, Mr. McIntire called on Daniel Conners and in strong language stated his views, adding, "We must take them in charge and keep them till court." After some hesitation Mr. Conners assented, and both repaired to the justice's office to take charge of the prisoners, but the squire did not feel authorized to give them up. It was plainly contrary to law, but it is said necessity knows no law, and as Mr. McIntire pledged himself that if they were given up to him and Conners, and they were not forthcoming at the hour of trial, that they would themselves take the prisoners' places, and abide the penalty, the squire surrendered the prisoners into their custody. After conducting them to a cabin selected for the purpose, and putting handcuffs upon them, they were addressed by Mr. McIntire, who, axe in hand, stood by the door: "Now, boys," said he, pointing to the blankets provided as a bed for them, "there is your bed with your guilt or innocence we have nothing to do—you shall have plenty to eat and drink—but, 'added he,' raising his right arm, and assuming a threatening tone and attitude, if you attempt to escape *****, I'll kill you." The firm resolute manner of the address, and the determined tone and gesture with which it was delivered, deterred the prisoners. Mr. McIntire with his axe by his side, took his seat by the door: and here day after day, and night after night, did he and his associates watch the prisoners, until the term of court arrived, when they were tried and convicted. One confessed his crime, and told where their tools were secreted, about 18 miles off, on the Rocky fork of Licking, where they were found and brought into Court. Agreeably to the law then in force, he was sentenced to receive 25 lashes, well laid on, and to stand committed until all costs were paid. The other was sentenced to receive 39 lashes, &c. also to be recommitted. Their sentences were immediately carried into effect as to the stripes, which were applied by Mr. Beymer, the Sheriff. After having been recommitted to prison, they were left on parole of honor, and their guards once more retired to their beds free from care. Next morning to the great gratification of all, it was found that notwithstanding their promise to the contrary, they were amongst the missing; their handcuffs having been laid carefully away for the use of their successors.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. Paxton, D. D., Mr. Samuel Tate Anderson, (Druggist), of Marietta, Lancaster county, to Miss Jane M. Murdie, daughter of Mr. Robert M. Murdie, of Franklin township, Adams county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Young, Mr. John Slothover, of Churchtown, Cumberland county, (formerly of this place), to Miss Mary Ann Agnew, daughter of Mr. John Agnew, of this borough.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. Harvey C. Wiernan, of Bedford county (formerly of this place), to Miss Elizabeth Sheets, of this town.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. George Duffield, Frederick Watts, Esq., to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Michael Esq. deceased—all of Carlisle.

On Thursday morning last, Mr. Henry Sarbaugh, of this borough, aged about 23 years.

On the 14th inst. suddenly, Maj. John Bonner, of Latimore township—a patriot of the revolution.

On the 19th inst. at an advanced age, Miss Elizabeth Munroff, of Huntington township.

On the 14th inst. Philip, son of Mr. Philip Flesham, of Mountpleasant township, in the 15th year of his age.

On the 19th inst. a son of Mr. Abraham Long, of this borough, in the 7th year of his age.

On the 22d inst. Mrs. Barbara Albert, of Mountpleasant township, in the 59th year of her age.

On the 28th inst. Miss Hannah Laird, near Mummashburg, aged about 43 years.

In Summer county, Tennessee, a few days ago, Bishop M'KENDREE, of the Methodist Church, the oldest Prelate of their Episcopacy in the U. States.

A meeting of the "Mechanics' Institute" will be held in the College, on next Saturday Evening, at 7 o'clock, when the discussion of the following question will be continued:—

"Is the diversity observable in the human species, altogether attributable to habits and climate?"

Punctual attendance is requested.

J. L. SLENTZ, Sec'y.

March 30.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ADAM MOSES, late of Reading township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same; and those persons having claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber—who will attend for said purposes, at the late residence of said deceased, on Monday the 20th of April next.

SAMUEL KENNEDY, Adm'r.

March 30.

NOTICE.

THE Account of JOHN BROOK, Trustee of JOHN MYERS, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams county; and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, on the Fourth Monday of April next, for confirmation and allowance.

G. ZIEGLER, Proth'y.

March 27.

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March 27.

WESTERN HOTEL.

Corner of Howard & Saratoga streets, BALTIMORE.

JOHN MURPHY, JR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and former Customers, that he has taken the above House, where he is prepared to accommodate such as may favor him with a call, in a manner inferior to that of no other similar Establishment in the City. He hopes, by assiduity and a determination to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

March 30.

TO PRINTERS.

THE printing materials of the Shippenburg "Intelligencer," and the "Free Press," both papers of superlative size, and since their union with the Carlisle Herald, have been out of use, will be disposed of on very moderate terms. The presses and materials are good, and will be sold together, or separately, as may be most convenient to purchasers.

For terms and further information address,

The Improvement Bill passed the committee of the whole in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, making appropriations for various purposes to the amount of \$1,553,700. Amongst them is \$75,000 for a Railroad from the west end of the Columbia bridge at Wrightsville, by way of York and Gettysburg, to Chambersburg, 15 miles to put under contract, commencing at Wrightsville.

MARRIED.

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For terms and further information address,

March 30.

Emerson's Series of SCHOOL BOOKS.

GETTYSBURG, March 26, 1835. We have examined Emerson's series of School Books, in connection with some others of the same nature; and the result of our examination is, that we have given the whole series a decided preference, as a system for Common Schools.

In relation to the Readers, the author has studiously avoided the sameness of subjects, which of itself, is a sufficient recommendation without the other qualities they possess. Sameness of language, (which too many school-books are) have a great tendency to make monotonous readers. And in regard to the Arithmetic, there is no question as to its qualities, in preference to any they have seen—Arranged as it is, according to the natural order of this science, it is admirably adapted to the capacity of the pupil, in which arrangement they consider it preferable to Mr. Cobb's "Explanatory," otherwise excellent "Arithmetic." The Arithmetic consists of three parts, of which the second is so arranged as to be divided into oral and written, which enables the pupil to become so acquainted with this science, as will be of incalculable benefit to him in practical life. This, we think, should be a most important consideration in introducing Books into our common schools; for under the old method, the scholar, often thinking he had prepared himself sufficiently for practical life, was necessitated to learn by his own experience, that he had not that knowledge of the science that would carry him safely through a business life. The whole series we feel no hesitation in recommending to the public, and hope it will be extensively circulated through the State.

C. LEPLLEY, J. SWENY.

Teachers of Primary Schools in the Borough of Gettysburg.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, Gettysburg, March 25, 1835.

I have examined with considerable care Mr. Emerson's North American Arithmetic, consisting of parts 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, and am fully convinced that it is a valuable acquisition in the department to which its pages are devoted. The first part, which is designed for children, presents the plainest and most simple principles of that science to the youthful mind by means of visible representations, which experience proves to be the most effectual method of interesting and calling forth the powers of the mind. The second part, consisting of oral and written Arithmetic, prepares the mind more fully to comprehend the principles upon which particular operations depend, throwing the scholar in a great measure upon his own resources, yet leading him on so gradually and regularly that his progress becomes easy and pleasant. Were a scholar to proceed no farther in his knowledge of Arithmetic, than what he could derive from this part, he would already be enabled to perform any calculation which he would find necessary in ordinary life. The third part, which completes the course, is calculated to advance the student yet further in the principles of this study, to qualify him for pursuing the higher branches of Mathematical science, and, to fit him for commercial or other business transactions. This work, I believe to be equal if not superior in merit to any other work upon the same subject which has fallen under my notice. Addressing the understanding of the student, developing his reasoning powers, and causing him to form his own rules, it has not the fault of the otherwise admirable work of Cuthbert, that scarcely a rule is given in form in the body of the work where the student most needs it. Such works as this, promise the most certain, rapid, and consequently cheap progress; and it is much to be regretted that many works are retained in our primary schools, possessing no other merits than their cheapness, and proving an almost insurmountable obstacle to the introduction of others better adapted to an elementary education. I hope the author may be liberally repaid for the pains which he has taken in the preparation of the work, by seeing it extensively introduced into the schools of our country.

M. JACOBS, A. M. Prof. of Math., Chem., & Nat. Phil.

GETTYSBURG, March 27. Messrs. DICKY & HINES: As you request me to express my opinion of the School Books of B. D. Emerson, I would simply say that the first part of his Arithmetic renders the more rudiments of that science as plain as they can be made; the second part I have used in the Female Academy which I superintend, and this is the highest recommendation of the book that I can give; and the third part which has lately appeared I consider a superior performance, embracing all perhaps that is necessary for any one to understand of that science, in any common department of life. Of the Spelling Book and Readers which I have examined, I think equally favorable as of the above.

Yours, &c. J. H. MARSDEN, A. M. Principal of the Gettysburg Fem. Academy.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, P. M. Fellow-Soldiers!

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of **BRIGADE INSPECTOR**, at the ensuing Election. Should you think proper to elect me, the duties of that station shall be discharged with fidelity and impartiality.

JAMES LILLY.

Berwick township, March 30.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, P. M. Fellow-Soldiers!

I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of **BRIGADE INSPECTOR**. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain that Office, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the same with fidelity.

ANDREW McILVAIN.

Hamilton township, March 30.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division Penn. M. Citizens and Soldiers:

THROUGH your generous exertions I was elected Brigade Inspector at the last Election—for which I return you my most sincere acknowledgments. The short period for which I was elected being about to expire, permit me again to enroll my name amongst the list of candidates for your consideration at the approaching election. From the disposition which you manifested towards me at the former Election, I am induced to believe, and still continue to indulge the hope, that you will again stand by and not desert me.

SAMUEL E. HALL.

Berlin, March 22.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Militia and Volunteers of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia. GENTLEMEN:

I return you my unfeigned thanks for the very liberal support you gave me at the last Brigade Inspector's Election; and at the same time present myself again to your consideration as a candidate at the ensuing Election. I shall not be able to call on all personally—neither do I present any claims by which I should be entitled to your support, with the exception of my own personal merit. I shall leave the matter to your own discretion, and will be thankful for whatever support I may get.

J. B. DANNER.

March 16.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia. FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I am induced by a number of my friends to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of **BRIGADE INSPECTOR**, at the ensuing Election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of that office with fidelity and impartiality.

JACOB HERMAN.

March 16.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Militia and Volunteers of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Penn. M. Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of **BRIGADE INSPECTOR**, at the Election which is to be held on the first day of June next; and most respectfully solicit your votes.

DAVID SCOTT.

March 23.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Militia and Volunteers of the

[BY AUTHORITY.]

A SUPPLEMENT

To the act relating to county rates and levies, and to the act relating to township rates and levies, and to the act relating to county and township officers.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the commissioners of the several counties shall have power to appoint collectors of taxes, without requiring the bond, or mortgage, or other security directed by the nineteenth section of the act relating to county rates and levies, and township rates and levies: Provided, That the person so appointed shall own a freehold estate, which, in the opinion of said commissioners, shall be a sufficient security for the faithful performance of his duties as collector.

Sec. 2. If any person appointed collector, from whom security shall not be required, or if any assessor shall refuse to serve, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered before a justice of the peace, or alderman, at the suit of the commissioners, as debts of similar amount are now recoverable: Provided, That no person who shall have served as collector or assessor, shall be appointed or chosen for a second term, without his consent, for the term of ten years.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioners, within three months from the delivery of the duplicate to the collector appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, to file a certificate under their hands and seal, in the office of the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, stating the amount due and unpaid by such collector; and it shall be the duty of the prothonotary to enter the same on his docket, which certificate shall, from such entry, have the same operation and effect as a judgment of said court, and executions may be issued in like manner as on judgments, for the amount remaining unpaid, at any time after the entry aforesaid.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the commissioners to enter the names of the collectors, and the amount of their respective duplicates, on the minutes of the office, and to furnish the county treasurer with a copy thereof; and the twenty-second section of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. No person shall be appointed collector of county rates and levies, who shall not have paid over the whole amount of his former duplicates.

Sec. 6. So much of the seventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, as provides that the rate for any office or post of profit, profession, trade or occupation, or on any single freeman who follows no occupation, shall at no time exceed ten dollars in one year; and so much of the fourth section as requires the assistant assessors to participate in taking an account of the names and surnames of the taxable inhabitants, and of the personal and real property in their respective districts, wards, and townships, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. It shall be lawful for the supervisors of any township, in addition to the authority conferred by the twenty-fifth section of the act to which this is a supplement, to levy a rate or assessment and collect the same, for the purpose of discharging any just debt due a former supervisor or overseer of the poor.

Sec. 8. So much of the eighty-first section of the act of the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, "relating to counties and townships and county and township officers," as requires the election of three supervisors and a township treasurer, is hereby repealed, except in the counties of Erie, Franklin, Wayne, Venango, Warren, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, and Luzerne. And it shall be the duty of the electors of every township annually to elect two supervisors, who shall serve for one year, and shall perform the duties and be subject to the responsibilities provided by the act to which this section is a supplement.

Sec. 9. So much of the nineteenth section of the act of the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, as enjoins on the supervisors the duties of overseers of the poor, is hereby repealed, except the counties excepted in the eighth section of this act. And it shall be the duty of every township annually to elect two persons who shall perform the duties of overseers of the poor for one year, and be subject to the responsibilities provided by the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 10. The provisions of this act, so far as they relate to assessments and collections of taxes and surties thereof, shall not extend to the city and county of Philadelphia, but the same shall be regulated therein as if this act had not passed.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of every sheriff to place and keep up in some conspicuous part of his office the seventy-ninth section of the act entitled "An act relating to counties and townships and county and township officers," for the inspection of all persons having business in such office, on pain of forfeiting for each day the same shall not be by his neglect be up as aforesaid, the sum of ten dollars, one-half of which penalty shall be for the use of the informer, and the other half for the use of the proper county, and the eighth section of said act shall be and is hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, immediately after the passage of this act, to transmit a copy thereof to the commissioners of each county in this Commonwealth.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Speaker of the H. of Representatives.
JACOB KERN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.
GEO. WOLF.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Harrisburg, March 9, 1835.

This is to certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the original law on file and of record in said office. Witness my hand and seal of office the day and year aforesaid.
JAMES FINDLAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 27th day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done; and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.
March 9.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT APRIL TERM.

Daniel Bollinger, use of Martin Keller, vs. John Brennischolz, with notice to Christian Cashman, terre tenant.
Peter Lobough, surviving Executor of Andrew Lobach, vs. Henry Fickel and Susanna Fickel.
Moses Myers vs. John Fickles.
Moses Myers vs. Daniel Fickles.
Daniel Gilbert vs. Barnhart Hoffman.
John Garvin vs. William E. Camp.
James Neely, Adm'r of James Neely, deceased, for the use of J. Kitchen, vs. Daniel O'Brien.

David Roth vs. Wm. McClellan.
John Gminter vs. Philip Weaver and Michael Saltzger.
Jacob Sell and Mary Ann his wife, (late Mary Ann Wiley) use of Michael Kitzmiller, vs. Jacob Barnitz, Trustee of Michael Dugan, an insolvent debtor.

Isaac Cruse vs. James Moore.
Andrew Miller vs. William Linn.

FOR ARGUMENT.

Shadrach Mallone vs. Jesse Comly.
March 23.

GRAND JURY.

FOR APRIL TERM, 1835.

Borough—John Houck, John Cross.

Reading—Michael Brown, J. Trimmer, David White.

Cumberland—Wm. McCullough, H. Clout.

Straban—Michael Saltzger, James Brinkerhoff.

Hamilton—Sam'l Orndorff, John Bobbitz, Hugh M. Sherry.

Conowago—Jacob Kohler.

Mountpleasant—Charles Smith, Jacob Rafensperger.

Tyrone—James L. Neely, John Neely, John Lehman.

Franklin—Jacob Brough, D. Beecher, Valentine Flohr.

Menallen—Daniel Wolf, Joseph Taylor, sen.

Berwick—Michael Hoffman.

GENERAL JURY.

Cumberland—Sam'l Coban (of W.).

Wm. M. Curdy, James M. Allister.

Menallen—Henry Walter, Henry Fehl.

John Hall, Robert Major, Adam Gardner.

Straban—Jacob King, Fleming Gilliland.

Reading—Moses M. Neely, Abraham King.

Berwick—Jacob Fahnestock.

Hamilton—James Wilson, Wm. Douglass, Wm. Wiegley, John Marshall, Charles Donaldson.

Germany—Jacob Rider, Jas. Stealy.

Conowago—John Busby, John Lilly, Joseph Shanefelter.

Mountpleasant—Henry Lilly, Anthony Smith.

Franklin—James Heagy.

Borough—Thomas J. Cooper.

Huntington—James M. Ilwee.

Tyrone—John Myers, James Yates.

Hamilton—Thomas Ehrhart, Joseph Miller.

Liberty—Jacob Myers, Leonard Flohr.

Mountjoy—Silas M. Horner, Adam Wert.
March 9.

THE LADY'S BOOK,
(TENTH VOLUME.)
A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry and Prose,
By the most celebrated Authors,
PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM,
BY L. A. GODEY,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.
Feb. 2.

Westminster Hotel.

THIS Establishment has been taken by J. F. CULBERTSON, who is now prepared to accommodate TRAVELERS, WAGONERS, & DRIVERS, in a style not inferior to any other on this road, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month, or year.
March 2.

Estate of Anthony Topper.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Anthony Topper, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa. dec'd, will make payment to SAMUEL DUBROW, Esq. residing in said township; and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make known the same to the subscriber without delay.
The Administrator resides in Westminster, Frederick county, Md.
JOSEPH TOPPER, Adm'r.
Feb. 16.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DAVID MYERS, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same immediately. And those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
The Administrator resides in Reading township.
PETER MYERS, Adm'r.
March 2.

DE LA MONTERAT'S INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Jan. 5.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

THIS mild and efficacious remedy possesses many advantages over other remedies usually employed for diseases of children. It has been found beneficial in the following diseases—pains in the stomach and bowels, cholera, griping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared from vegetables only.
For sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Jan. 12.

FRESH DRUGS.

Zachariah Danner,
HAS just returned from the City, with almost every article usually kept in a Drug Store, such as

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Spices, LEAD IN KEGS.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

He is determined not to be undersold by any body, and invites the public to give him a call.
Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

Potter's Catholicon.

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

THE CHURCH HARMONY.

A Pocket Volume of Sacred Music, by Henry Smith, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's prices.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Bookseller, Gettysburg.
By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
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ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY.

Translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26.

BUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound

Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhoea, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26.

LIQUID OPODELDOC.—Prepared

and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26.

CUBEBS.—Carpenter's Oil of Cubebs

—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26.

TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the removal of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 27th day of April next, for hearing us & our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.
GEORGE STITZEL,
HENRY NEEDS.
March 2.

Doctor Schmucker's POPULAR THEOLOGY.

WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as avowed before the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa. For sale at the Book store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Oct. 1.

Family Medicines.

THE following approved Family Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of the Subscriber:—
Dr. Hunter's Indigestion or Sour Stomach Pills.
Keel's Rheumatic Plaster,
Superior Calisaya Bark, put up in small parcels, and warranted genuine by G. W. Carpenter.
Dr. Smith's infallible remedy for the Piles.
A superior article of Cologne,
Fever and Ague Powders, prepared by C. & D. S. Keener, Baltimore.
Dr. Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc, for bruises, sprains, and rheumatism.
Dr. Beltz's infallible worm destroying Syrup.
Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, an excellent remedy for giddiness, beating of the arteries, palpitation of the heart, low spirits, &c. &c.
Dr. Dyott's Antilithic Pills.
Wilkin's celebrated Pills, a complete substitute for an emetic, for colds, headache, jaundice, &c.
Dr. Lyon's Antibilious Pills.
Lees Eye water.
A superior article of Black Ink, in pint bottles.
A superior article of calcined Magnesia, put up in ounce bottles.
Nipple shells, &c. &c.
Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

Lancaster Glue.

THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
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SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure

of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 30.

LIVERWORT.—Carpenter's Com-

pound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,
Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26.

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following German Works are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—
Andri's True Christianity,
Fox's Book of Martyrs, Psalterspiel,
Stark's Prayer Book,
Wandelle Seile,
Frank's Leben.
Haberman's Prayer-book,
Dr. Schmucker's Church History,
Lutheran Hymn-books,
Reformed do.
Gemeinschaftliche do.
Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,
Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries.
And a large and general assortment of

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Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

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Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

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THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flour Sulphur,	" Gamboge,
Cream Tartar,	" Mastic,
Epsom Salts,	" Myrrh,
Glauber do.	" Tragacanth,
Rochelle do.	" Copal,
Sulphate Quinine,	" Ammoniac,
Annatto,	" Sandarac,
Aqua Fortis,	" Scammony,
Camphor,	" Asafetida,
Calomel,	" Elastic,
Castor Oil,	Gall Aleppo,
Senna,	Isinglass,
Manna,	Ivory Black,
Elisir Paregoric,	Spirits Turpentine,
Do. Vitriol,	Iceland Moss,
Flor Benjoin,	Opium,
Do. Camomile,	Matthiag,
Fisher's Pills,	Oil Cinnamon,
Anderson's do.	" Almonds,
Lee's do.	" Aniseed,
Hooper's do.	" Cloves,
Chapman's do.	" Juniper,
Rush's do.	" Lavender,
German do.	" Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball,	" Origanum,
Do. Root,	" Pulgiti,
Borax,	Ipocacuanha,
Arrow Root,	Magnesia,
British Oil,	Lavender Comp.
Antimony,	Jalap,
Tartaric Acid,	Oil Cajaput,
Balsam Peru,	" Seneca,
" Sulphur,	" assafra,
" Tarlington's,	" Bergamot,
Bateman's Drops,	" Lemon,
Opodeldoc,	" Rosemary,
Coccollella,	" Spruce,
Gum Arabic,	" Harleum,
" Benjoin,	" Turpentine,
" Guaiacum,	" Worm Seed,
" Shellac,	" &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of